

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

For \$2.00 per annum in advance—
For \$2.50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

VOL. LI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1850.

NO. 5.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
BY WM. F. JOHNSTON,
Governor of the said Commonwealth,
A PROCLAMATION.

ANOTHER revolution of the seasons has been almost completed. Peace with all nations has been vouchsafed to our country by the SUPREME DISPENSER of national blessings. A beneficent PROVIDENCE has continued HIS guardian care over the people of this Commonwealth. HE has preserved us, under the institutions of free Government, in the quiet and undisturbed enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. HE has favored us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. Individual happiness towards the enterprise of the citizen: "The earth is full of the goodness of the LORD." While the inestimable bounties of PROVIDENCE furnish a suitable subject for mutual gratulation and grateful acknowledgment, an enlightened sense of duty and gratitude to that BEING from whom they flow, admonishes us to unite as one People, in offering up the tribute of fervent thanksgiving and praise to HIM who watches over the destinies of nations,—"who searches the hearts of the children of men,"—"who hath prepared HIS Throne in the Heavens, and whose Kingdom ruleth over all."

Deeply impressed with the propriety of this duty, in accordance with a venerated custom, and in compliance with the wishes of the great body of the people, I, WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, Governor of the said Commonwealth, DO hereby appoint and designate Thursday, the 12th day of December next, as a day of general THANKSGIVING, throughout the State, and I hereby recommend and earnestly invite all the good people of this Commonwealth, to a sincere and prayerful observance of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-fifth.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, under the direction of M. J. G. WALLACE, will be re-opened on Monday the 2d of September, and continue in two sessions of five months each, until the last of June—leaving July and August for vacation, instead of May and October.

TERMS.—Ten Dollars per session of five months, with extra charges for the Languages, Drawing and Fancy-work. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, till the end of the session, and no deductions from the price will be made, except for time lost by the Teacher, or protracted illness of the pupils.

REFERENCES TO
Rev. Dr. Krauth, John B. M'Pherson,
Rev. Dr. Schumaker, Robert G. Harper,
Rev. Dr. Baughner, Dr. D. Horner,
Rev. Dr. Johnston, Hon. M. C. Lean,
Professor Jacobs, J. A. Thompson,
Professor Stever, J. B. Danner,
Dr. D. Gilbert, D. M. Smyser.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,
HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Medical operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES TO
Dr. C. N. Berchuy, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
"C. A. Horner, "C. P. Krauth, D. D.,
"C. A. Cowgill, "Prof. M. Jacobs,
"D. Gilbert, "H. L. Baughner,
"Prof. Stever, "W. M. Reynolds.

IMPORTANT!

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:
THE time is again approaching when the winds of the North, and the pitiless storms of Winter will sweep in all their fury over the land—when the human body will require protection from the chilling atmosphere, and the angry elements of "Old Boreas." You will therefore please bear in mind that it will be greatly to your advantage to call at SAMSON'S Cash, One-price Clothing & Variety Store.

(Immediately opposite the Bank) where you will find one of the largest, cheapest, and most fashionably selected stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in the "Backbone County," and at such prices as cannot fail to please—the subscriber believing in the old motto, that a "umble garment is better than a fine shilling."

My goods are marked at the lowest Java profits, and the asking price is the price at which goods will be sold, and from which an abatement will in any instance be made, which is the only guarantee that can be given to protect the public from imposition—believing it to be a much better system than that of the grab game, of asking enormous high prices and selling for just what you can get. My stock of clothing consists of Coats, Overcoats, Frock-coats, Dress-coats, Sack-coats, of every description; Pantalons, of Cloth, Cassimere, Cassimere, Velvet, Cord, and Doan, Vests, of Cassimere, Cloth, Cassimere, and Doan, and Drawers, Canton Flannel, do, Crochets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders—in short, every article that belongs to the Gentleman's Dressing Room.

My friends and the public generally are most respectfully invited to call and examine my assortment of clothing before making their purchases, and they will be convinced that it is the interest of every man who studies economy, to purchase his clothing at SAMSON'S. Thankful for past favors, the subscriber would return his best regards and thanks to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of public favor.

MARCUS SAMSON.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Pa., there will be offered for sale on
Friday the 20th day of December next,
the following Real Estate, late the property of JOHN SINGER, deceased, to wit:

A Tract of Mountain Land, situated in Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Robert Little, Paxton and others, about 4 miles east of Monterey Springs, and 4 west of Millersburg, containing

333 ACRES,
neat measure, about 60 or 70 Acres of which are cleared, the balance in thriving Chestnut TIMBER.

TWO ONE-STORY HOUSES, Log Barn and Stable erected thereon. There is also a Spring of excellent water on this land, and convenient to said Houses.
Terms.—The terms of sale made known on said day.

By order of the Court,
DAVID SINGER, J. Adm'r
JOHN SINGER, J. Adm'r

Nov. 25 4t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on advantageous terms,
A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Christian Shank, Andrew Thomas, and James K. Wilson, containing

173 ACRES,
more or less—of which about 30 Acres are in excellent Woodland. The improvements

are a large double two-story WEATHERBOARDHOUSE, with stone Backbuilding, a large Bank Barn, two Wagon sheds, Corn crib, &c. and an Orchard. Marsh creek passes through the Farm at the South end, and there is a small branch on the north.

The property will be shown to any person desirous of purchasing, by W. S. HAMILTON, Esq., residing thereon, or the subscriber, in Gettysburg, who will make known the terms.

DAVID M'URDIE.

Sept. 16 4t

A SMALL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale, From 60 to 70 Acres of Land, SITUATE in Liberty township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Withers, Baugartner and Company Mill. The Timber and Cleared Land will be proportioned to suit purchasers.

There is on the land a new two-story LOG HOUSE,

a well of water at the door, and two never-failing springs.

Persons wishing to purchase a small property, will please call and examine for themselves, as I am disposed to sell very low.

JOHN EKER.

Oct. 14 4t

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on very favorable terms,
5 1/2 ACRES OF LAND,

situate in Hamilton township, one mile and a quarter from Millersburg, on the road to Gettysburg, on which is erected a two-story

LOG DWELLING-HOUSE, well finished inside; also, a BARN, altogether new, with threshing-floor, corn-crib, and sheds all round. There is a young ORCHARD, of all kinds of Fruit. The land is in first rate cultivation—part in Meadow. There is a never-failing Spring below the door.

Persons wishing to view the property, can call on the subscriber, residing at the stone house on the road two miles east of Millersburg.

DAVID STOVER.

Aug. 12 3m

LOCUST GROVE STEAM MILL.

Two Miles Southwest of Littlestown, in Germany Township, Adams County.

THIS establishment is now in full operation and calculated to do all kinds of Grinding upon the shortest notice and in the very best manner. Farmers and others wanting grinding done, especially in time of low water, will please call at this Establishment, where they can be accommodated at all times.

STEAM MILL, and together are calculated to do a large amount of work. A PLASTER MILL and CLOVER MILL are in connection with this establishment, and all work done at either of the Mills, on the most reasonable terms.

AT THE MILLS, wholesale and retail. Family and Superior Wheat Flour, Rye, Corn and Buckwheat Flour, warranted pure. A large lot of chopped Rye, Corn, Oats, Mixtures, Bran, Shorts, Shredded, &c. to be had at all times at fair prices.

GROUND PLASTER.

on hand at all times, for sale or exchange for any ground. These persons engaged in the Flour and Feed business can be accommodated at all times on the shortest notice, either with the Flour and Feed manufactured, or by having their own grain ground.

This establishment has been erected at heavy expense for the special convenience and accommodation of the neighborhood, and will be carried on by first-rate

EXPERIENCED MILLERS.

The undersigned therefore respectfully solicits the patronage of the surrounding country. For and meet may rest assured of having their grinding and all other work done at either of the Mills, on the very best manner, and at all times upon short notice. Persons going to the establishment from a distance can at all times, and particularly in a dry season, when the streams are low and water scarce, by waiting a short time, take their grain home with them manufactured as they may wish. Those that bring plaster in the stone can at all times receive and take with them ground plaster in exchange.

GEO. ARNOLD

X. F. wishing to give farmers a home market for their grain, a fair price will at all times be given for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, &c. delivered at the Mill.

Locust Grove, Sept. 9.

G. A.

Locust Grove, Sept. 9.

Locust Grove, Sept. 9.

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I. O. O. F. Bible Presentation.

THE Ladies of Gettysburg have determined to present GETTYSBURG LODGE, No. 124, I. O. O. F. with a beautiful copy of the Bible, and Wednesday the 11th of December instant, has been fixed upon as the day for its presentation, when the Members of the Order will turn out in Procession, in full Regalia. Rev. Joseph H. Jones, of Frederick city, Md., has consented to be present and deliver an Address on the occasion. Sister Lodges and Encampments are cordially invited to participate in the exercises. The Procession will form at 1 o'clock, p. m. precisely.

WM. WISOTZKEY, G. C. STRICKHOUSER, HENRY MEALS, ROBERT D. ARMOR, H. J. STAHL, Com. of A. S. Id

Gettysburg, Dec. 2.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Auditor, to adjust the disputed items in the account of David Slagle, Jr., and Nathaniel Gitt, Assignees of DAVID GITT, he will attend for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Gettysburg, on Wednesday the 11th day of December next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m.

JAMES G. REED, Auditor.

Nov. 26 3t

KEYSTONE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Harrisburg, Pa. CHARTER PERPETUAL. Guarantee Capital, \$75,000. Rates as low as any other good Company in the United States.

THIS Company respectfully calls the attention of the public to the following advantages which they are enabled to offer to persons desirous of insuring their lives.

All the profits of the Company are divided annually among the life members in scrip dividends, bearing interest, payable in cash at the end of each year.

Premiums on life policies may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly; or when they amount to \$50 and upwards, they may be paid one-half in cash and the balance by notes of their husbands, or husbands may insure their own lives in favor of their wives and children, thus securing to their families a sum which creditors cannot reach in the event of the death and insolvency of the husband.

J. W. WILSON, Sec'y

Dr. CHARLES HORNOR, is the Company's regularly authorized Medical Examiner.

June 21.

D. M'CONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

Dr. M'CONAUGHY will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington.

Dr. M. C. is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for BOUNTY LAND to soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of choice lands, and locating their Warrants—procuring Patents, and selling Soldiers' land to the best advantage.

Apply personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 4.

JAMES G. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

April 10.

W. B. M'CLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McLean, Esq.

Dec. 23.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his PROPERTY, situated on South Baltimore street, Gettysburg. The property consists of a

Brick Dwelling House, and GARDEN LOT, and a small BARN, and 1 Acre & 50 Perches of Land.

The House is large and commodious, attached to which is a well of water, a eastern smoke-house, and milk house. A number of choice Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c. is on the Lot.

Any person wishing to see the property, will please call on Moses M'CLAN, Esq. who will show the same, and make known the terms, which will be easy and accommodating.

If the Property is not sold before the first of January, it will then be sold for Rent from the first of April next.

JAMES C. WATSON.

GABINET-MAKING.

DAVID HEAGY

TENDERS his acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years; and respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he has his Shop at present in Chambersburg street—where persons wishing FURNITURE can be accommodated at very moderate prices for CASH, FRODICE and LUMBER, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

All Furniture warranted to be made of the very best of materials, and by experienced workmen.

COFFINS.

All orders for Coffins will meet with the same prompt attention as heretofore.

DAVID HEAGY.

An APPRENTICE to the Cabinet-making business will be taken on application be made soon. One from the country would be preferred.

D. H.

Printing of every description

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

Gettysburg, Dec. 2

Gettysburg, Dec. 2

Gettysburg, Dec. 2

Gettysburg, Dec. 2

Gettysburg, Dec. 2

Choice Poetry.

HOPE.

There is a power unto this passion given,
To calm the soul, and all its storms of strife,
Its rays serene, and pure as those of Heaven,
Oh! still the passion-wars of early life.

When, in our wanderings, sorrow's night has found us,
Its holy light dispels the gathered gloom;
And when its bright emerald radiance is around us,
It lights our pathway even to the tomb.

When much-loved scenes in the dim light have faded,
It tells us there are more as fair as they,
And when our hearts with sadness are o'erwhelmed,
It bids us look for many a brighter day.

When dark misfortune-clouds are gathering o'er us,
And on our life's rough sea we find no shore,
But one lone dreary void, around, before us,
It guides us safely all our troubles o'er.

When friendship fades, and loved ones cease to love us,
And are left neglected and forgot;
It points us to that blissful land above us,
Where love, and all affection, changes not.

When from fond hearts, endeared, we're doomed to sever,
When they have passed away from earth and time,
It tells us we may dwell with them forever,
In the soul world, eternal and sublime.

UNION FOREVER.

Pernish the hand that would destroy
The temple of our sires!
Pernish the heart that hopes for joy
In its consuming fires!

Let not the monster be forgot
Who dares to light the flame,
But curse him with a traitor's lot
And with a traitor's name!

Our flaming hopes refuse to die,
Our tottering bulwarks stand,
And Freedom's banner still floats high
O'er a united Land!

The stars that gem its azure folds
May cease awhile to shine;
But tremble not! The arm that holds
The flagstaff, is divine!

While the dark raven bows despair
And sull its fears renews,
The noble Eagle, high in air,
His onward way pursues.

He dreads not there the tempest's wrath,
Though all its thunders roll;
But soars above the tempest's path,
Exulting, to the goal.

Interlunions.

A Word to Parents.

Boys in the Street after Nightfall.—I have long been an observer, as I am a sympathizing lover, of boys. I like to see them happy, cheerful, gleesome. I am not willing that they be cheated out of the rightful heritage of youth—indeed, I can hardly understand how a high-toned useful man, can be the ripened fruit of a boy who has not enjoyed a fair share of the glad privileges due a youth.

But while I watch, with a very jealous eye, all rights and customs which entrench upon the proper rights of boys, I am equally apprehensive, lest parents, who are not forgetful, and who have not habituated themselves to close observation upon this subject, permit their sons in indulgences which are almost certain to result in their demoralization, if not in their total ruin; and among the habits which I have observed as tending most surely to ruin, I know of none more prominent than that of parents permitting their sons to be in the street after nightfall. It is ruinous to their morals in almost all instances; they acquire, under cover of night, an unhealthy and excited state of mind—bad and vulgar, immoral and profane language, obscene practices, criminal sentiments, a lawless and riotous bearing; indeed, it is in the street after nightfall that boys principally acquire the education of the bad, capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute, criminal men.

But few boys in any city or town or village, or who have this ill-advised and totally unnecessary indulgence, ever attain to the desired eminence of useful citizens. Parents should in this particular have a most rigid and inflexible rule, that will I never permit a son, under any circumstances whatever, to go into the streets after nightfall, with a view of engaging in out-of-door sports, or of meeting other boys for social or chance occupation. A rigid rule of this kind, invariably adhered to, will soon deaden the desire for such dangerous practices. Boys should be taught to have pleasures around the family centre table, in reading, in conversation, and in quiet amusements. Boys, gentlemen's sons, are seen in the streets after nightfall, behaving in a manner entirely destructive of good morals. Fathers and mothers, keep your boys home at night, and see that you take pains to make your homes pleasant, attractive, profitable to them; and above all, keep them from indulging in street pastimes during the day or evening hours of the Sabbath.

"The British Empire, sir," exclaimed John Bull to Jonathan, "is one on which the sun never sets."

"And one," replied Jonathan, "in which the tax-gatherer never goes to bed."

Why is a kiss like a rumor? Because it goes from mouth to mouth.

It is not the quantity of the meat, but the cheerfulness of the guests, which makes the feast.

Dickens says, removing old people is like removing old trees—they never seem to take to the new soil.

Beautiful Sentiment.

The following extracts taken from Nott's address to young men. It is a gem of surpassing brilliancy and beauty. We have seen the extract published once or twice before, but so altered from the original as to have lost much of its freshness and purity:

"I would frown on vice, I would favor virtue—favor whatever would elevate, would exalt, would adorn character, alleviate the miseries of my species, or contribute to render the world I inhabited, like the heavens to which I looked, a place of innocence and felicity. Though I were to exist no longer than those ephemera that sport in the beams of the summer's morn, during that short hour, I would rather soar with the eagle, and leave the record of my flight and my fall among the stars, than to creep in the gutter with the rattle, and bed my memory and my body together in the dunghill."

However short my part, I would act it well, that I might surrender my existence without disgrace and without compunction."

Very True.

True religion is not a matter of mere feeling and strong emotion, but a matter of judgment, and conscience, and practical principle. You must recollect that the minds of men are variously constituted as regards susceptibility of emotion. Some persons are possessed of far livelier feelings than others, and are far more easily moved; we see this in the common subjects of life as well as in religion. One man feels as truly the affection of love for his wife and children as another whose love is more vehement, though he may not fondle, caress and talk of them so much; he may not even suffer those paroxysms of alarm when anything ails them, nor of frantic grief when they are taken from him; but he loves them so as to prefer them to all others, to labor for them, to make sacrifices for their comfort, and really to grieve when they are removed. His love and grief are as sincere and practical, though they are not boisterous, passionate and noisy; his principle of attachment is as strong, if his passion be not so ardent. Passion depends on constitutional temperament, but principle does not. Mere emotion, therefore, whether in religion or other matters, is no test of the genuineness of affection.

General Washington.

The late Dr. Chalmers, of Scotland, in his comments on the 19th chapter of Joshua, compared that distinguished leader of ancient Israel to General Washington.

Says Dr. Chalmers:

"He (Joshua) was the General Washington of Palestine, and was well entitled to a choice portion in the land that he had subdued. What a deal of the most deeply interesting history has vanished from the world. One should have liked to know the diary of his remaining life, his habits and enjoyments, of the grateful veneration in which he was held, and whether the Tim-nath-erah of Mount Ephraim was not eyed and resorted to with the same feelings of affectionate patriotism which still glow in the bosoms of the Americans when they visit Mount Vernon. On the principle of the identity of human nature in all ages, we should imagine or rather believe, that it must have been so. Joshua was a good man, and occupies a high place among the worthies of Israel."

Susceptible Landlord.

"I'll let you the house," said a landlord, somewhat advanced in years, and a widower, to a gentleman, a few days since, "on one condition."

"What may that be?"

"That you will never allow your wife to ask me for repairs."

"Very singular request, sir."

"That may be, but I know. I have let the house for twenty years, and I know."

"But for what reason do you ask this condition?"

"I can never get away from these women folks without doing all they wish. Why, sir, I let a little house to a widow lady, and one day she met me and said: 'Mr., my sink wants mending, and I think it would be economy for you to have it done.' I thought so too, and I sent a painter. What do you think? Before I got out of the house she had so coaxed and belittled me with reasons and entreaties that I gave an order to paint the house from top to bottom. Agree to the condition and have it put in the lease and the house is yours as long as you want it."

Kissing in Ancient Rome.—Among the Ancient Romans kissing was an act of religion. The most intimate friend of a dying person performed the rite of receiving his soul by a kiss, supposing that it escaped from its mortal habitation through the lips. The sacredness of the kiss was held inviolable for a long period; but it was at length degraded into a current form of salutation in Rome, where men, like the gentler sex in this our own day, testified their friendly feelings for each other chiefly by the number of kisses they wasted upon meeting.

The Races of Men.—Dr. Charles Pickering, an English author of a book entitled as above, describes eleven distinct races of men, founded on what he deems essential differences. He thus enumerates them and the population of each race:—White, 355,000,000; Mongolian, 300,000,000; Malay, 120,000,000; Telegu, 60,000,000; Negro, 55,000,000; Ethiopian, 5,000,000; Abyssinian, 3,000,000; Paspan, 3,000,000; Australian, 500,000; Hottentot, 500,000—total 900,000,000. Dr. Pickering argues that the human race radiated from four centres—1 from Thibet, in Asia; 2 from Abyssinia, in Africa; 3 and 4 from North and South America.

Married vs. Buried.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, December 9th, 1850.

The Hon. J. B. DANNEH will accept our thanks for an early copy of the Message of the President.

Thanksgiving Day.

Thursday next is the day recommended by the Executive of this State, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise. It will, no doubt, be generally observed. We are authorized to say, that there will be services in the Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock in the morning.

We have been furnished by a friend with the "Introductory Address to the Class of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, session 1850-51," by WASHINGTON ADLER, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry. We have read it with great pleasure—finding in it much to interest and improve. Though particularly addressed to Medical Students, it contains some general principles, which are of use to others; and we shall probably take occasion to make an extract from them.

The President's Message.

In the preceding page will be found the message of President FILLMORE to Congress. Rarely, if ever, has a document of this kind given such general satisfaction, and elicited so much praise from men of all political parties. Indeed, we have yet to hear the first word in condemnation. The views of the President are sound and statesman-like, and clothed in plain and judicious language, which every man can understand at once. In it there is nothing to offend—but everything to please the patriot. He wastes no words in bravado; but there is a firmness of tone which is becoming the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. As regards the Tariff he is sound; and his recommendations are such as to receive the approbation of Pennsylvania. In reference to the Compromise laws of last session, his remarks will receive, we think, a very general response of approval—except from fanatics. Upon the whole, we cannot refrain from reiterating our delight in its perusal; and speaking of it as one of the most suitable and admirable documents we have met with for many years.

We very much approve the President's remarks about the Veto power; and are pleased to see him rise above that electioneering trickery which would destroy a "check and balance" of the Government, to answer political ends. We dislike its abuse; but we have seen instances in which it has been very valuable—for example, that of Gov. JOHNSON, last session, vetoing the iniquitous Apportionment bill. We do not like the system of "progressive democracy"—we may probably be too deeply imbued with old Federal notions—but we have yet to see any great improvement of the world in making in destroying "ancient landmarks."

The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who is rather Loco-focish in his notions on all occasions, remarks of the Message of the President as follows:—"The review of the Constitution and of the rights of the States is masterly. It is impossible for human ingenuity to be more clear, explicit and simple in the exposition of both. The message will be read with pride some two or three centuries hence, as a proud evidence how much the present administration soared above the passions of the times."

It is rather a novelty in the history of transmitting Messages to Congress, that such things should be done on the first day of meeting. Both branches, however, indicated a willingness to remain for its reception; and the document being in readiness, it was promptly sent in by the President—thus saving a day, remarks the "Intelligencer," which, considering the limited duration of the session, and the mass of public business to be disposed of, is of some value.

Our readers are aware that a great "World's Exposition," as it is termed, is to come off in London in June of 1851—at which the manufactures of different nations will be exhibited. It will, beyond a doubt, be the most splendid affair of the kind ever seen in the world—and will attract visitors from all parts. The United States will be fully represented.

We learn within the last few days, that a similar "Exposition" is now in preparation for this country for 1852; and that the Government has granted the use of "Government Island," in the Harbor of New York, for that purpose—a place which combines all the advantages requisite, being beautifully situated and easy of access from the Battery.

Senator DOWNES, of Louisiana, on his arrival at New Orleans, on the 20th ult., on his way to Washington city, was complimented with a salute of 100 guns for his distinguished services in support of the compromise measures at the last session of Congress.

The cholera still lingers in New Orleans. The interments at the Charity Hospital show a large increase of deaths by the disease within the last week or two.

Congress.

On Monday last, in conformity with the Constitution, both Houses of Congress assembled, in their second session.

A quorum was present in both branches; and committees were appointed to wait upon the President, to inform him that they were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

Soon afterwards a message was received from him by the hands of his private Secretary, Millard P. Fillmore, which was read in both Houses—and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

The message will be found in the preceding page.

On Tuesday, nothing of interest was done in either House, except the election of Rev. R. GURLEY (Presbyterian) as Chaplain of the House of Representatives.—Rev. Dr. BUTLER (Episcopal) was elected Chaplain of the Senate on Wednesday.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the standing committees were announced. They are nearly the same as last session. The death of the Hon. CHESTER BUTLER, member from Pennsylvania, was announced in both Houses. In the Senate, Mr. Cooper delivered a fervid eulogium on the virtues of the deceased, as did Mr. Chandler in the House of Representatives; and on the motion of these gentlemen, the usual resolutions were adopted, and both Houses adjourned.

The credentials of the Hon. JOHN B. DANNEH, representative from this District, in the room of Hon. Henry Nes, deceased, were presented on Monday to the House of Representatives, by Mr. Dimmick, of Pa. They were received, and Mr. D. appeared and took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

The Rev. J. A. SEISS, of Cumberland, has been elected Pastor of the Lutheran congregation at Frederick, late under the pastoral care of Rev. S. W. Harkey.

Our neighbors of Frederick are in a state of great alarm and apprehension, from the nightly attempts to rob private residences; and they fear some calamitous and terrible accident is hovering over them. There is great excitement on the subject.

The Legislature of Ohio met on Tuesday, and was fully organized. The Democrats and Free Soilers in the House united, and elected Mr. Morse (free soiler) Speaker, and Mr. Blair (dem.) Clerk. In the Senate, Mr. Converse was chosen Speaker.—We do not know his politics.

There are a great number of counterfeit notes in circulation, and persons would do well to be very cautious in receiving notes unless they are known to be genuine.

Late from Europe.

The steamer Arctic arrived at New York on Wednesday, with Liverpool dates to the 20th ult.

Flour and wheat was unchanged. There was a small advance in Corn and Cotton. There is great excitement in England arising from the late Roman Catholic movement; and mass meetings are held in all directions. The result is much dreaded. There is some probability that the Austrian and Prussian difficulties will be settled without resort to war.

Terrible Calamity and Loss of Life.

On Wednesday morning last, at an early hour, the newly erected hospital for the insane, at Augusta, Maine, took fire, and before the flames could be subdued, the main building and one of the wings were almost entirely consumed. There were about 120 inmates in the building. Some of the lunatics gave the alarm as soon as the fire was discovered; but the keepers, supposing the noise to be the accustomed ravings, gave no heed to them until they discovered that the building was full of smoke. The fire when discovered had filled the galleries with gas and smoke, which rendered the attempt to rescue the inmates very hazardous. It is thought that TWENTY of the unfortunate lunatics perished in the flames! Some of the insane have found refuge in the jail and almshouse, others in private dwellings, and some few are wandering about.

The New York Episcopal Convention which has been in special session for the purpose of electing a Provisional Bishop, has finally adjourned without doing so, after a great many ineffectual ballots.

Sir Henry Bulwer, the British minister to the United States, delivered a speech on Saturday night, before the St. Andrew's Society, at New York. His purpose was an encomium on the United States and her great men. Hon. Daniel Webster especially, and the expression of his wish to see England and the United States bound together so firmly with the ties of peace that war shall never again take place between them. It is to be hoped that he will be gratified.

The city of Chillicothe gave a cordial reception to one of its citizens, J. P. Brown, Esq., Dragoon of the American legation at Constantinople, on the occasion of his return to his native place, after an absence of twenty-two years. Mr. Brown accompanied the Turkish Ambassador, Amin Bey, to whom also an appropriate welcome was tendered. The whole affair is highly creditable both to the entertainers and their guests.

According to the Louisville Courier, a lady of that city was dragged to jail with tears streaming from her eyes, on Wednesday last, for the trifling offence of whipping a butcher and knocking the market master down. The dear creature.

Goody's Lady's Book.

The January number, the first of the new volume, is on our table, and is indeed a beautiful affair. The contents are entirely original, and the engravings handsome and of superior finish. The book contains 72 pages, 22 engravings, and 39 contributors.—The publisher has kept his word, and has adopted as his motto, "Goody will not be equalled." Terms, always in advance: Single copy, one year, \$3. One copy for five years, \$10. Two copies, one year, \$5.—Five copies, one year, \$10. Ten copies, one year, \$20. Address, post-paid, L. A. Goody, 113 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The obsequies of Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, (former Vice President of the U. States,) at Frankfort, Ky., on the 21st ult., were most imposing. All legislative and executive business was suspended, and nearly all the places of private business in the city were closed in honor of the occasion. At twelve o'clock, the coffin containing the remains was conveyed under the charge of the committee of arrangements, from the lodgings of the deceased to the Hall of the House of Representatives. It was placed in front of the Speaker's chair, and covered by the flags which were so gallantly borne by the Kentucky volunteers in the war with Mexico—one of which, especially, torn, riddled, and stained as it came from the bloody field of Buena Vista, seemed to be in the most appropriate keeping with the scarred and battle-marked form within. The House, and its lobbies and galleries were crowded with a most attentive audience, including the members and officers of both branches of the Legislature, the Governor, Heads of Departments and Executive officers generally, the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Fraternities, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers.

The procession was long and imposing, the Masons and Odd Fellows especially making a fine appearance. Minute guns were fired as it entered the cemetery, and until the ceremonies at the grave were concluded. The service of interment was that of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, of which Col. Johnson was a member, and was performed by that fraternity.

The cholera. Late accounts from the Island of Jamaica, in the West Indies, represent the cholera to be prevailing there to a frightful extent.—The loss of life is very great, the deaths per day being 150 to 200. The inhabitants were dying so fast that coffins could not be prepared to supply the demand. In some instances pits were obliged to be dug to bury the dead. Every precaution was being used to check its ravages.

Awful Death.—Three persons engaged in painting a building at the corner of Leonard and Broadway streets, New York, on Monday last, by the giving way of a scaffold, fell a distance of fifty feet, and were imbedded upon the points of an iron railing beneath. A fourth man saved himself by clinging to a rope attached to the roof above.

A shocking accident occurred on Wednesday, upon the railroad near Concord, N. H. An aged couple, Mr. and Mrs. Coult, who were travelling homewards in a small wagon, came in contact with a railroad train as they were passing across the track. Mrs. Coult was instantly killed, her body being horribly mangled. Mr. Coult was dragged along by the engine for some distance, and so much injured that he died in a short time.

A riot against the Christian population broke out a short time ago, at Aleppo, in Turkey. A multitude of Franks were killed, and their houses sacked and burnt.—The Turkish soldiers remained quiet spectators of these outrages.

Twenty-six men and boys were killed recently, by an explosion of fire-damp in a coal-pit in Sunderland, England. One hundred men were at work at the time, and the survivors were not reached until six hours after the explosion.

The Government of Prussia has prohibited the dispatch of private messages by electric telegraph throughout its dominions.

Three of the largest western steamers, on their way from Cincinnati to New Orleans, have been sunk within the last few days.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Louisiana, was a meeting of the Friends of the Union, which took place at New Orleans on Wednesday evening week. No building was large enough to hold the people, and they were obliged to organize in the street. Senators Downes and Fiske made most eloquent speeches in favor of the Union, and denouncing the agitators.

A couple of young men, named Jesse Borders and Thomas Jones, in Harris county, Ga., having gone out hunting, and finding game rather scarce, proposed a sham fight. The engagement becoming exciting, and the firing frequent, the ramrod was accidentally left in the gun of Jones, and was discharged into the body of young Borders. He died from the wound a few days after.

Iron Works Stopped.—The Allegheny Iron Works, in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, were closed on the 5th of November, and all the workmen discharged. These furnaces have made as much as ten thousand tons of iron in one year; and in that time consumed 26,000 tons of Anthracite Coal, 25,000 tons of Iron ore, and 12,000 tons of Limestone. They were constructed with all the new improvements, and were advantageously situated on the Lehigh River. The quality of the Iron was so decidedly superior, that it always obtained the highest prices.

The Mincers' Journal says, "thus, one by one, our Manufactories are closed. The above exhibits at a glance the condition of the Iron trade in Pennsylvania. It needs no comment. It shows at once the immediate necessity of better protection in this department of our business interests."

Young Colony on Shipboard.—The ship Washington, which arrived at New York on Tuesday morning from Liverpool, had on board nine hundred and sixty strong passengers—this is the largest number of persons ever brought across the Atlantic in one vessel. They are all in good health.

Another Apothecary's Blunder.—A lady in Croton, Mass., came near losing her life, the other day, by taking six or seven grains of tartarized antimony, which, by mistake, had been given her by an apothecary for cream of tartar.

Burning of the Steamer Columbus.

Deporable Loss of Life. The steamer Columbus took fire in the Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of the Potomac, about 3 o'clock on Thursday morning week, and in a few minutes the vessel was in a sheet of flame. There were but 16 persons on board at the time. Of these, 9 perished, either by the flames, or were drowned! Their names were Capt. John Hollingshead, L. S. Godwin (mate), and his son, John Sherman, Henry Bowie, Henry Estep, Hynson Brown, Saul Lane, and L. Saligman. The survivors escaped in a boat.

Terrific and Destructive Tornado.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30. One of the most appalling and destructive tornadoes which has been experienced in the Mississippi Valley for several years, occurred about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

It swept over the town of Cape Girardeau, Mo., situated on the Mississippi river just below St. Louis, and demolished some seventy or eighty buildings, many of them the finest and principal business houses in the place.

The Baptist and Catholic Churches, and the Catholic convent were destroyed. Two of the large and splendid telegraph masts belonging to the St. Louis and N. Orleans Telegraph Company were cracked and shattered, and brought to the ground with as much ease as though they had been pipe stems.

The steamboat Saranac, No. 2, which had just rounded to at the wharf, had her upper works completely blown off, and several persons on her were severely injured, and some, it is probable, were drowned.

The wharf boat was likewise blown from her moorings, and almost irreparably injured.

In order that you may judge of the tremendous violence of the storm, I will state that a cow was unceremoniously lifted off her feet on terra firma, and deposited in the top of a tree, sixty feet from the ground.

The loss of life by this awful visitation cannot as yet be ascertained, but it is certainly very great, as numbers are doubtless buried beneath the ruins of the fallen buildings. There are also a great many persons who are seriously injured, and some of them are so crippled and maimed that they will never recover from the effects.

The town is literally torn in pieces, and looks truly woe-begone. Many citizens who were this morning to be seen with light hearts and smiling faces, are to-night wrapped either in the arms of death, or else are weeping for their friends who have been thus untimely swept away.

Disastrous Steamboat Accident—Thirty Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29. The steamboat Antoinette Douglas burst her boilers on the Alabama River. She had on board upwards of one hundred passengers at the time. It is ascertained that thirty lives were lost! A number, who in their fright jumped overboard, were drowned, and others died in the most intense agonies. Several bodies were so mutilated as to be scarcely recognizable. The scene was distressing in the extreme. A large number were wounded. Soon after the disaster occurred, a boat hove in sight, and took off the survivors. Everything that could be done, under the circumstances, to alleviate the sufferings of the dying and wounded, was done. The survivors were carried into Mobile. It is not known how the accident occurred. About 700 bales of cotton were lost, and most of the passengers lost their baggage.

New License Law in Vermont.—Sale of Liquors Prohibited.—The Legislature of Vermont, at its recent session, repealed all former laws regulating the sale of liquors, and enacted a new statute on that subject, of which the following are the chief provisions:

The sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited absolutely except for Medical, Chemical, and Mechanical purposes. The Select men of the several towns are the licensing board for their respective Towns, and they may license not more than two persons in each to sell liquors for medical, chemical, and mechanical purposes only. The Select men may vacate all licenses by them granted, when they deem proper. No Inn-keeper or Grocer shall have a license to sell liquors, even for medical purposes.

Gold in Florida.—A very curious phenomenon took place in the department of the Marine, in France. A globe of fire appeared in the sky about 9 o'clock, P. M., and rolling with terrible rapidity, fell at a short distance from a company of agriculturists, who were returning to their farm. The peasants went to the spot and found there a glittering stone, which they picked up and carried home. To their great wonder and astonishment, the stone was composed of a large quantity of gold; and it is said that its value amounts to 5000 francs. This has caused an immense sensation among the crops of servants, and to us in America, it appears more strange than true.

South Carolina Legislature.—Necessity.—The Southern Congress, &c.—A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., dated the 29th, says: "In the Senate, Mr. Marshall submitted resolutions in favor of secession, which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations."

In the House, Mr. B. F. Perry submitted a preamble and resolutions that the Legislature heartily concur in the proposition of the Nashville Convention for a Southern Congress, and that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill for the election of Representatives to said Congress. That in case any Southern State refuse or neglect to appoint delegates, it shall be the duty of the Government to send delegates to such State to urge the people and the Legislature thereof to unite with other States in a Congress of the whole South. The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilkinson submitted a resolution requesting the Governor to ascertain from the Federal Government the purpose of sending additional troops to Charleston, and whether it is intended they shall remain; which was adopted.

The Rochester American states that on Saturday last a horse, belonging to Mr. Chatterton, fell off the bank just below the lower falls in that city, about two hundred feet to the bottom. Strange to say, the animal is "alive and kicking," apparently not injured, with the exception of one or two flesh wounds. It seems almost incredible, that a horse or other animal could fall down that tremendous precipice without being dashed to pieces.

Department of the Interior.

The Report of the Secretary of the Interior is an elaborate document, presenting a full exhibit of the condition and operations of the new department and the multifarious interests of the Land service, Indian affairs, the Pension office, &c., &c. over which it has charge.

The estimate for the various branches of the public service within its jurisdiction, for the approaching year, reach the large amount of \$7,132,013 47; being an excess over the estimates for the current year of \$1,728,070 93. The increase arises principally from the enlarged expense of Indian affairs and the pension list; for which the estimates are, respectively, \$1,441,472 66 and \$2,644,726 31.

The number of claims for warrants under the late bounty land law, up to Nov. 5th, was 9,418, and it is rapidly increasing.—The whole number of persons who, if living, would be entitled to the benefit of the law, the Secretary says, would exceed half a million; and he estimates that the number of claimants will be about 250,000.

Of the public lands there were disposed of, 5,184,410.91 acres: of which 1,320,902.77 were sold, and 3,405,520.00 located on bounty land warrants. For the three quarters of 1850, the quantity disposed of has been 2,815,366.42 acres; \$80,082.32 sold, and 1,520,120.00 located on warrants.

The Secretary urges the importance of a national highway to the Pacific, within our own territory, from the valley of the Mississippi to the western coast, and the necessity of obtaining full and accurate information as to the shortest and best route, having reference not only to distance, but also to the soil, climate, and adaptation to agricultural purposes of the intermediate country.

He renews the recommendation of his predecessor for the establishment of an Agricultural bureau; and advises the institution of a model farm at Mount Vernon, "whose soil was once tilled by the hands and is now consecrated by the dust of the Father of his Country."

Letter of Gen. Hamilton.—The Charleston Mercury publishes a letter addressed by Gen. James Hamilton to the people of South Carolina, full of wise counsels.

He tells them that this is not the time for South Carolina to secede; that not a single Southern State would join her in the movement; that she would only disgust her Southern neighbors by her unwise precipitation, instead of commanding their sympathies and their support; and that it is peculiarly unwise at the very moment when the public sentiment of the North, declared by her most distinguished sons, is coming to the support of Southern rights.

He tells them, in a tone that cannot fail to have its effect on South Carolina, that the great battle for the security of slavery at the South is to be fought at the North; and that if Gov. Sevier and Mr. Van Buren, with the Free Soilers and Abolitionists should obtain a victory over Messrs. Fillmore, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Buchanan, and elect their President, the crisis will be upon us in two years, in the form of a repeal of the fugitive slave bill, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; that this would make up an issue on which the whole South will be united; that old Virginia must then be in the lead, or be eternally disgraced and disowned, and the Union must then be at an end; "for, on the other hand, the friends of the constitutional rights of the South should triumph, our rights and interests will be secure, and a fresh lease will be given to a Union thrice renovated and blessed."

He tells the people of South Carolina that if John C. Calhoun himself were now living, he would tell them to forbear, that his sanguine calculations had been defeated; that South Carolina must wait for the other States to act; and that, "in an interest common to the whole South, the whole South must move in harmony and resistance together;" and that this time had not come.

Poetry in a Millionaire.—The last item in the will of John M'Donoghue, lately deceased, in Louisiana, is as follows:

"And (I was near forgetting that) I have still one small request to make, one little favor still to ask, and it shall be the last. It is that it may be permitted annually, to the children of the free schools, situated the nearest to my place of interment, to plant and water a few flowers around my grave. This little act will have a double tendency: it will open their young and susceptible hearts to gratitude and love to their divine Creator, for having raised up, as the humble instrument of his bounty to them, a poor, frail worm of earth like me, and teach them, at the same time, what they are, whence they came, and whither they must return."

Ship Sunk by a Water Spout.—A Maltese vessel, which left Malta on the 14th of October for Leghorn, when about thirty miles to the westward of Gozo, was struck by a water spout, and immediately foundered. All the crew, except one man, were lost.

Education in South Carolina.—There are 29,000 persons in South Carolina, says Gov. Seabrook, who are ignorant of the alphabet, and yet one-fourth of her revenue from taxes is expended for schools.

During the last ten years 15,000 houses have been built in New York, and the population increased 140,000. There is an average of about 94 persons to a house. The common average of space for houses and lots is about 17 houses to an acre of ground—this would show that in ten years New York has covered 842 acres of land with houses.

Monument.—In aid of the establishment of a House of Refuge in the city of Washington, the Republic states that W. W. Corcoran, Esq., has offered the Mayor of his readiness to contribute, as his mite, ten thousand dollars and an ample lot of ground.

Another of Jenny Lind's Good Deeds.—The citizens of Calais, Me., were much pleased, and the heart of a noble woman cheered by the receipt, on Tuesday last week, of a check on the bank for \$500 drawn by Miss Lind in favor of Sarah W. Clark, widow of the late Joseph N. Clark, mate of bark Sophia, of Calais, who lost his life on the 3d of September, in taking off the crew of the Swedish bark Johanna, which was in a sinking condition.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Near Indian creek post-office, Pike county, Ala., on Sunday the 10th ult., the dwelling-house of Mr. James P. Pope, was consumed by fire, together with two of his children—a girl aged 7 and a boy 4 years old.

VALUATION & ASSESSMENTS

FOR 1851.

IN pursuance of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, 1842, the following statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams county, which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations, and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:—

Tax on Wastes.		Carriages, 1 p. cent. Stages, & 3 m. Co. Permit to over \$3.00, 5 m. State.		Salt & Ears's, over \$200, 2 p. cent. State. Prof. and Oc. over \$200, 1 per cent. State Professions and Oc- cupations, 3 m. cent. Tonnage.		T. in Back street, 3 m. State and Co. Barn's, Bank Street, 3 m. County.		T. on Money Chan- ge, 3 m. State, 3 m. County.		A. on Live Stock, 3 m. State, 3 m. County.		Amount of Real Es- tate, 3 m. in State and County.		Boroughs and Townships.	
Gettysburg,	182406	4072	73838	20140											
Cumberland,	252663	17297	15517	1855											
Germany,	143530	10041	28062	3175	150										
Oxford,	179000	8460	60371	10380	60										
Harrisburg,	219855	15996	37454	1705											
Lancaster,	138741	10987	33345	90	600										
Lebanon,	250419	15400	26546	870											
Liberty,	131912	8321	14956	300											
Hamilton,	183310	8740	38075	2230											
Metallan,	170100	11110	14107												
Straban,	210455	17595	29830	1733											
Franklin,	217619	22789	30341	4070											
Conowingo,	201224	9493	27224	960											
Tyrone,	142713	9080	3350												
Mountjoy,	163489	10971	17245	600											
Mount Pleasant,	258299	16783	30894	3050											
Reading,	214843	14801	42392	209											
Berwick,	99900	4930	14751												
Freedom,	85430	6285	15550	180	96										
Union,	207632	9533	26503	1350	31										
Butler,	136207	14256	20853	1173	8025										
Total,	3792509	19510	580703	55478	1446	197843	4985	1300	335	34082				\$44 25	

JOHN G. MORNINGSTAR,
JOHN MUSSELMAN, JR.,
JACOB GRIEST,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. AUGUSTINBAUGH, Clerk.

December 6, 1850.—3w.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. DANIEL DUNNE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenses in the said district, and JAMES M'DONOGHUE and SAMUEL R. ROBERTS, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenses in the County of Adams, have issued their precept bearing date the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Session of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer

